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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. On 15 February 1952 the Songhung Mine at Ch'angin-ni (126-28, 39-06) (BU-8130), controlled by the Mining Superintendent Bureau of the North Korean Ministry of Industry and employing 1,200 persons, was yielding approximately one-quarter of one ton of gold daily. The mine, which was shipping the gold by rail to the Soviet Union, was equipped with 40 rock drills purchased from the Soviet Union in 1948, 16 millers, 1 conveyor, 6 crushers, 6 medium-size power lathes, and 1 transformer installation receiving 33,000 kilowatts monthly from the Supt'ung Dam complex. In mid-February only 9 millers were being used. An electrical repair shop, a drying yard, and a sifting yard were also in the mine area. The mine employed 1,140 laborers, 21 engineers, and 40 office workers.
2. In February 1952 Ministry of Industry Factory Number 120 in abandoned mine shafts of the former Sadong mine, 10 kilometers southeast of the P'yongyang railroad station (125-44, 39-00) (YD-3720), was refining about 2 tons of monazite each day. The factory, employing 200 men and 280 women, was transporting the refined ore to the Control Bureau of the Ministry of Industry for trans-shipment to the Soviet Union. The plant was opened in early November 1951. Plant

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officials included the following persons:

HAN Myōng-sōk (韓明錫), aged 34, manager.
 CHANG Ho (張虎), aged 31, assistant manager.
 HAN Chu-uk (韓周旭), aged 34, director, materials section.
 KIM Ch'ōl-su (金喆秀), aged 34, director, planning section.
 YI Chae-ku (李在九), aged 29, director, mobilization section.
 KIM Yōng-sik (金英植), aged 35, director, labor section.
 YIM Sōng-t'aek (林星澤), aged 28, foreman.
 PAK Myōng-ho (朴明浩), aged 32, chairman of the factory branch of the North Korean Labor Party.
 YI Ki-sōp (李基涉), aged 26, chairman of the factory branch of the Democratic Youth Alliance.

3. In February 1952 Ministry of Industry Factory Number 175 at Madong (125-52, 38-28) (YC-5061), 7 kilometers southeast of the Sariwŏn railroad station (125-46, 38-30) (YC-4164), equipped with a total of 200 United States and Japanese model sewing machines, was producing 180 North Korean army summer uniforms daily for shipment to P'yōngyang. The plant, which opened in December 1951, was in an underground shelter 320 meters long, 270 meters wide, and 20 meters high. The factory employed 120 men and 250 women. Plant officials included the following persons:

KIM Sōng-mo (金性模), aged 36, manager.
 KIM Tal-sam (金達三), aged 34, assistant manager.
 KYE Ch'un-sōng (桂春成), aged 35, director, labor section.
 PAK Hyo-min (朴孝敏), aged 32, foreman.

4. In February 1952 Ministry of Industry Factory Number 198, 20 kilometers south-east of Sūngho-ri (125-58, 38-59) (YD-5719), employed 420 men and 170 women and was reclaiming approximately 200 tons of scrap iron daily for consignment to the Control Bureau of the Ministry of Industry and eventual distribution to North Korean factories. The plant, which began operations in mid-December 1951, was in an underground shelter 300 meters long, 280 meters wide, and 15 meters high. Plant officials included the following persons:

YI Sōn-ho (李淳鎬), aged 38, manager.
 KIM Maeng-yong (金孟龍), aged 34, assistant manager.
 KIM Ch'i-yōng (金致英), aged 32, director, labor section.
 HAN Si-pōm (韓始範), aged 29, foreman.

5. In February 1952 Ministry of Industry Factory Number 115, in enlarged shafts of the former Sinhūng Mine at Yōnp'yōng-dong (125-02, 40-25) (XE-7276), employed 500 men and 800 women. This plant produced more North Korean army uniforms and ammunition belts than any other North Korean plant. The factory, 500

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meters long and 10 meters wide, was equipped with a total of 500 United States and Japanese model sewing machines, including 50 electric sewing machines. Cotton was being supplied from Communist China. Plant officials included the following persons:

KIM Sun-yŏng (金順永), aged 40, manager.
 O Ki-sŏp (吳基燮), aged 41, director, administration section.
 YI Pyŏng-il (李炳日), aged 37, director, planning section.
 KANG Tŭk-sŏng (姜得聖), aged 36, director, labor section.
 CHŎNG Tal-se (鄭達世), aged 38, foreman.

6. In January 1952 a hand grenade factory at Tongsŏng-ni (124-26, 39-57) (XE-2223),² attached to the hand grenade factory at Pukchung-myon and employing 420 men and 180 women, was producing 7,000 hand grenades to 9,000 hand grenades daily. The plant was housed in a two-story, galvanized iron building 12 meters wide and 12 meters high. The roof of the building was camouflaged with wood and grass. Communist China was supplying approximately 70 percent of the powder used in the grenades. The remainder of the powder and all the wood and iron for the grenades were being obtained in North Korea. Five trucks and 20 horse carts were being used to transport the grenades from the plant each night. Thirty North Korean soldiers, armed with PPSH's and rifles and under Lieutenant CH'OE Chae-wŏn (崔在元), 22 years old, were guards at the factory.
7. In January 1952 a plant manufacturing monthly 3,500 North Korean army winter uniforms and 1,800 suits of cotton underwear was in a series of 22 tunnels which were 10 meters apart, and 700 meters southeast (approximately XE-404553) of Unch'ŏn-dong (124-39, 40-15) (XE-4056). The tunnels were 20 meters long, 2 meters wide, and 1 1/2 meters high. Entrances to the tunnels were camouflaged with grass and wood. The plant, operating 10 hours daily and employing 170 men and 680 women, was electrically lighted throughout and equipped with 230 sewing machines. Sixty percent of the plant's employees were members of the North Korean Labor Party. Fifty percent of the cotton cloth was received from Manchuria. United Nations bombing has reduced the plant's production capacity approximately 20 percent. During December 1951 8 men and 3 women became ill from overwork and malnutrition. Employees are transferred to hospitals only in very serious cases. Forty North Korean army soldiers were serving as guards at the entrances to the tunnels.

1. Comment. Annual production of the Songhŭng Mine between 1946 and 31 August 1951, presumably in terms of tons of material extracted rather than tons of gold obtained from this material, was reported in 25X1A
2. Comment. This plant was erroneously reported as being at Tongsong-dong (124-27, 39-56) (XE-2421) in The plant is, as reported here, at Tongsŏng-ni. 25X1A

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